

AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION

The following is a complete, marked up listing of the amended paragraphs of the Specification with underlined text indicating insertions, and strikethrough and/or double-bracketed text indicating deletions.

[0041] Copper can take on the cuprous Cu^+ and cupric Cu^{2+} oxidation states. The cupric compounds of the invention are represented by formula I:



where A and B are anions,

$$0 \leq x \leq 2, \text{ and}$$

$$0 \leq y \leq 2.$$

The relationship between x and y is further clarified by Equation II:

$$mx + ny = 2 \quad (\text{II})$$

where m and n are coefficients equal to oxidation numbers of the anions A and B, respectively. An alternative general formula encompassing cupric compounds according to the invention that contain one or more copper atoms may be represented by formula III:



wherein z is an integer greater or equal to 1, A is an anion having an oxidation number m and x is an integer greater than 0; B is an anion having an oxidation number n and y is an integer that is greater than or equal to 0; and the relationship defined by Equation IV is satisfied:

$$\underline{mx + ny = 2z} \quad (\text{IV}).$$

[0042] The anion A can be Cl^- , Br^- , I^- , F^- , NO_3^- , SO_4^{2-} , PO_4^{3-} or RCOO^- where R is H or a C_1 - C_{20} straight chain or branched hydrocarbon such as methyl, ethyl, propyl, isopropyl butyl, isobutyl, tert-butyl, pentyl, isopentyl, etc. R can also be an aromatic group such as benzyl, tolyl, naphthyl, etc. The anion A can also be an anion of an organic acid such as tartrate²⁻, citrate³⁻ or an amino acid residue such as ~~methionine~~ methionine residue.

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